

Colonel BARRE took notice that the noble lord in the blue ribband had confessed that the commissioners

...the fact of the enemy, who were quickly given way, the forward of their party, being entirely surrounded, were mostly cut off. Sixteen were found dead in the valley when the battle ended; three our men killed, but did not look any further; being now near the river, they were called off by beat of drum. We had two killed and 16 wounded, 3 of the latter died next day, among whom was captain Lacey, a very brave officer and a good man. So close was the engagement, that a stout Indian engaged a countryman of mine who was a good bruffer and expert in gouging; after breaking their guns, striking them at each other, they laid hold, the cracker quickly had his thumbs in the fellow's eyes, who roared out *cannally natural*, in English, "friend, enough." "Dama you (says my countryman) you never can have enough while you are alive;" he then threw him down, set his foot on his neck, and scalped him alive, then took one of the broken guns and knocked his brains out. I wish he had let the latter part alone, and sent him off without his night-cap, to tell his countrymen how he had been treated."

NEWARK (New-Jersey) October 19.

Last Saturday a number of the king's troops landed at a place called Phrog's-Point, about three miles from the town of West-Chester, and eight from King's-Bridge. Soon after they landed, they attempted to pass at the mills opposite West-Chester town, but the bridge being taken up, and the pass well defended by a part of our army, the enemy thought proper to retreat, and immediately encamped, since which, little more has been done on either side, in that quarter, than a small cannonading.

We hear 60 sail of vessels, with troops on board, went up the east river from New-York last Monday in order, no doubt, to effect a landing in some other quarter.

Accounts from head-quarters as late as yesterday are, that nothing material had happened there, or at Fort Mifflin, for some days past, but that an attack was hourly expected.

No POST from head-quarters since Saturday last.

PHILADELPHIA.

INTELLIGENCE received in CONGRESS, October 21st, from the middle and northern departments.

In the night of the 15th instant general Mercer passed over to Staten-Island with part of the troops posted at Perth-Amboy, and advanced within a few miles of Richmond-Town, having been informed that a company of British troops, one of Hessians, and one of Skinner's militia lay there—colonel Griffin was detached with Colonel Patterson's battalion, and major Clarke at the head of some rifle-men, to fall in upon the east end of the town, while the remainder of the troops encircled it on the other quarters; both divisions reached the town by break of day, but not before the enemy were alarmed; most of them fled, after exchanging a few shots with col. Griffin's detachment. Two soldiers of the enemy were mortally wounded, and seventeen taken prisoners, with the loss only of two soldiers killed on our side. Col. Griffin received a wound in the foot from a musket ball, and lieut. col. Smith was slightly wounded in the arm. Amongst the prisoners taken in this action are eight Hessians. Our troops brought off from Staten-Island 45 muskets, a number of bayonets, cutlasses, &c. and one standard of the British light-horse.

It has been determined in a council of war at head-quarters, to remove the army from the heights of Harlem towards East and West Chester, in order to outflank the enemy and disappoint their intentions.

On Friday the 18th instant, one of the enemy's advanced parties near East-Chester fell in with part of col. Glover's brigade, when a smart and close engagement ensued; in which our men behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and drove the enemy back to their main body.

That on the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fleet on lake Champlain, consisting of one ship mounting 16 guns, one snow mounting the same number, one schooner of 14 guns, two of 12, two floops, a bomb-ketch, and a large vessel (her force unknown) with fifteen or twenty flat bottomed boats or gondolas, carrying one 12 or 18 pounder in their bows, appeared off Cumberland-Head: gen. Arnold with his forces immediately prepared to receive them.—At 11 o'clock the attack began, at half past 12 the engagement became general and very warm; some of the enemy's ships, and all their gondolas, beat up and rowed within musket shot of our fleet. They continued a very hot fire with round and grape shot till 5 o'clock, when they thought proper to retire about six or seven hundred yards distance, and continued there until dark. Gen. Arnold and his troops conducted themselves during this action with great firmness and intrepidity, and made a better resistance than could have been expected against a force so greatly superior—the whole of our killed and wounded amounted to about 60. The Philadelphia gondola and a schooner were lost in the engagement, but all the men were saved. The enemy landed a large number of Indians on Schuyler's Island and on each shore, who kept up an incessant fire, but did little damage. The enemy had to appearance upwards of 1000 men in batteaux prepared for boarding.

The enemy's force being so greatly superior, it was determined in council to remove to Crown-Point, in order to resist and collect our force. At 5 o'clock, p.m. the 18th, our fleet weighed anchor with a fresh breeze to the southward: the enemy's fleet at the same time got under way; our gondolas made very little way a-head.—In the evening the wind moderated, and we made such progress that at six o'clock next morning we were about 18 miles from Crown-Point. The enemy's fleet was very little above Schuyler's Island, the wind breezed up to the southward, so that we gained very little by beating or rowing; at the same time the enemy took a fresh breeze from the N.E. and, by the time we had reached Split-Rock, were along-side of us. The Washington and the Congress were in the rear, the rest of our fleet were a-head, except two gondolas sunk at Schuyler's Island.—The Washington galley was in such a shattered condition, and had so many men killed and wounded that she struck to the enemy after receiving a few broadsides. The Congress was then attacked by a ship mounting twelve 18 pounders, a schooner of 12 sixes, and one of 12 sixes; two under her stern, and one on her broadside, within musket shot. The enemy kept up an incessant fire about five minutes with round and grape shot, which was returned

makes a parade of victory, for the Glasgow, who was away. Look at the land movements: If Howe is forced from Boston with 10,000 men who were to have conquered all America, the gazette call it "a revolution to remove;" if he leaves only 300 pieces of cannon, and half of the king's stores, it says, he leaves nothing behind him. A secretary of state too affirms this upon the honour of a lord.

It is said a new regulation is going immediately to take place, for conveying all letters and expresses to and from America. The vessels appointed for that purpose are to consist of six armed swift sailing vessels, commanded each by a lieutenant in the navy.

July 27. Capt. Williamson, of the Francis, who is arrived in town from Antigua, brings us the following accounts, viz. That a few days after they were on this side of the Bermuda islands, the following ships were taken by the Revenge and Montgomery, two small American privateers, viz. the brig Henry, Blyth, from Barbados to Halifax, taken the 18th of May, laden with rum; the Rover, Hunter, from Antigua to Dublin, taken the 13th of June, laden with ditto; the Isabella, Kirk, from ditto for ditto, taken the 13th of June, loaded with ditto; the Harlequin, Goodwin, from Nevis to ditto, taken the 2d of July, loaded with sugar and rum; the Devonshire, Fisher, from Antigua to ditto, taken the 1st of July, laden with rum; the Polly, Lears, from ditto to London, taken the 2d of July, loaded with sugar and rum, in lat. 34. 55, long. 53. 36. They are valued all together at three hundred thousand pounds.

Capt. Stephenson, of the Lady Juliana, arrived in town yesterday, and gives us the following account of the capture of his ship the Lady Juliana, from Jamaica to London, in company with the Reynold, capt. Kufden, from ditto for ditto, and the Jano, capt. Mariden, from ditto for Bristol. On the 9th and 10th of May last they were attacked by two American privateers, —, capt. Henry, mounting six three pounders and 20 swivels, on the 9th of May; and Lady Juliana, Stephenson and Juno, Mariden, were taken by the Chance, capt. Adams, who mounted 4 six pounders, 10 swivels, the 10th; that the provincials put the captains and passengers on board a Spanish vessel that was leaky, to carry them into Providence, where the captain purchased a vessel called the Baltimore, which is since arrived at Plymouth.

The nine ships abovementioned were all taken by the two provincial privateers with the greatest ease, after they had been conveyed 150 leagues from the ports they respectively sailed from, and left by the men of war, under a supposition that they were totally out of danger. The Lady Juliana, capt. Stephenson, had 600 hogheads of sugar, and 30,000 hard dollars on board, besides other negotiable and marketable articles; her cargo therefore, exclusive of the dollars, at a moderate computation, was worth 25,000 l.

The certain advice received yesterday of nine sail of ships being taken by the American privateers, has raised the insurance on all Jamaica ships, and ships from the West-India islands, 20 per cent. more than it was before, and many of the underwriters even refuse to enter their names on a policy; for they look upon it a very hazardous venture, as there is a vast number of privateers out, to intercept our homeward bound West-India ships.

Forty per cent. insurance was offered on Wednesday, and fifty per cent. insured last Tuesday, on some of the above ships. It is said privateers will, in consequence of the above intelligence, be fitted out here immediately.

July 29. This morning advice was received from Dover, that the Revolution, Sims, from Halifax, was safe arrived there, with some dispatches, dated June 16. It is said she brings an account that lord Howe, in the Eagle man of war, with a fleet of transports to the amount of 60 sail, had joined his brother, (the general) with the train of artillery; that the troops, both foreign and English, were in good health, and had failed on an expedition.

It is said, government does not expect any dispatches relating to the operations of the above army, till some time in August, when probably they will have something material to lay before the public.

By a letter from Cork, dated the 23d inst. we are informed, that on the same day the Minerva transport arrived there in 23 days from Halifax, and brings an account, that previous to her departure, lord Howe, with the troops from Europe, had joined general Howe's army then embarked, by which junction they were 25,000 strong, and had sailed to the southward.

Last week the workmen in his majesty's rope-yard at Woolwich, were put on double days, the same as in war time, which they have not been since the present disputes with America commenced.

We have it from undoubted authority, that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Jenkinson are gone to Paris with proposals to cede all Canada to the crown of France, upon conditions of their taking an active part against the Americans.

CHARLESTOWN, September 11.

On Thursday last the brigantine of war Comet, capt. Turpin, returned from a cruise, with the ship Clarissa, which he took lying at anchor off Augustine bar, on the 28th of August; her cargo consists of lumber, with about 40 negroes, and some household furniture, said to belong to a gentleman who was removing from Georgia to East-Florida. The day before capt. Turpin's arrival, he saw a frigate, which gave chase all that day, and part of the next, and came close in to the land, but being considerably to leeward, and a dull sailer, could not come up with either the brigantine or her prize.

Extract of a letter from the camp near Seneca, August 18.

"On the 18th inst. col. Williamson came to Tomawsey, where he saw signs of Indians very fresh; detached captains Perkins and Anderson with 60 men, to track them and reconnoitre; and major Downes went out with 30 men. Capt. Anderson, with 25 men, parted from capt. Perkins, and crossed a creek; soon after capt. Perkins and his 35 men saw two Indians, and fired at them; the Indians set up the war whoop and ran; the party followed, and were quickly met by a party of the enemy, supposed to be between two and three hundred, who engaged them very furiously. Major Downes fortunately came up in the rear, and capt. Anderson falling on the back of the enemy to the right, the firing was heard at the town. Colonel Williamson turned out with 30 men, who coming close on

Surely ministers, ignorant as they were, could not imagine that troops still in Germany would arrive early enough in America, this season, to carry on the operations of an offensive war, a war of conquest. He then took a general view of the state of the whole empire, and its several parts of Ireland, and the East and West Indies. He said the parliament of Ireland, from its obsequiousness to the minister, had rendered that country totally defenceless, by stripping it of its troops; that the East-Indies was in a state of internal confusion, and external imbecility; that the West-Indies was on the eve of a famine, and that North-America was for ever lost: so that, without any attempt from a foreign enemy, the consequences to be expected were dreadful to think on; but if France should take an advantage of such a state of things, one or all of them must fall a prey to the ambitious designs of that restless power.

Governor JOHNSTONE closed the debate, and was personally severe on the minister. He expatiated greatly on the numerous infamous jobs that were every day going on, and enumerated the various methods there were devised for creating corrupt majorities in that house. He spoke of the licences granted by the admiralty board, and remarked a curious fact which had come out in the papers laid before the house, which was a contract of Sir James Cockburn, and James Bogle French, for ten thousand gallons of rum, at four shillings a gallon, though it was well known that the contract might be executed at two shillings a gallon. No wonder that the people were plundered, and the nation undone. No wonder that there were decisive majorities in that house, and numerous addresses from every part of the kingdom. No wonder that the American war was become a favourite war with the majority of the house, though hated and disapproved of by every man in the kingdom, who had not a personal interest in its continuance.

The question was put at half after ten, and the house divided. Ayes 85, noes 171.

July 23. By private letters from America we learn, that three merchants of eminence, deputed by the congress at Philadelphia, have been sent to the Sardinian court, and have had several conferences with the king's ministers relative to settling conditions for a treaty of commerce to that country from the colonies, and for exempting any English ships laden with American produce from all duties levied on goods brought into the ports of his Sardinian majesty.

A letter from Cadiz, dated July 8, says, "An advice boat is just arrived here from South-America, which has brought some very particular, and, as it is said, very disagreeable news. An express is gone up with it to Madrid. I have just now heard that there has been an engagement, and that the Portuguese have killed and taken above one thousand of our troops, and destroyed some towns and villages."

Sailing down the Thames (says a correspondent) which used formerly to be a rational amusement, has lately been very painful to a considerate mind. Instead of the immense number of merchantmen with sails unfurling for every quarter of the globe, the late prospect has consisted chiefly of transports for America, laden with instruments calculated to carry death to the bosoms, and desolation through the country of our unfortunate fellow-subjects, friends, and brothers.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg.

"Letters from Hanover advise, that the king of Great-Britain has given orders to re-mount the artillery, not only at Hanover, but also at Stade, Hamelen, Hardeburgh, Nienburgh, and other strong places in the electorate, to make new baggage-waggons, carts, and copper for pontoons, and moreover, to take throughout the electorate an exact list of all the young men able to bear arms."

July 26. A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated June 1, says,—"At Montserrat and Nevis they are in great want of provisions, and the legislative powers in those islands have offered premiums for the importation of flour, bread, beef, pork, herrings, butter, rice, corn, peas, and beans. A few days ago arrived at Port Royal, from England, his majesty's ship Boreas, — Thompson, Esq; commander, with three transports under her convoy, said to carry the 50th regiment to America."

To the honour of a noble lord in administration, who was the other day informed that the treasurer of one of the northern colonies of America, lately come over, had brought off a large sum of provincial cash, with which he had been intrusted; he gave it as his advice, that the money so brought off should immediately be attached by government, or the treasurer be sent back by the first opportunity to account with the people of the province from whence he came; for that, although we were unfortunately engaged in a contest about constitutional points (which every good man wishes to see speedily accommodated) it was by no means our wish to be considered by the colonists as encouragers or protectors of such land pirates or freebooters, as might fly hither from justice, under colour of having been friends to government in that country.

If an engagement happens at sea, we hear nothing of the ships which are taken from us. If any are taken from the enemy, though the bulk of an oyster boat, we are sure to have it added to the list on the gazette.

We have lost four floops of war in one engagement, and several more armed vessels. Near 50 transports of valuable cargoes, whose names we know stand among the number employed by government, yet this vile paper of imposition is silent about the transports, and

likely. The sails were shattered and torn in pieces; when, to prevent falling into the enemy's hands, Gen. Arnold, who on board, ran her ashore in a small creek ten miles from Crown-Point, where, after taking out her small arms, she was set on fire, with four other gondolas, which, when the general reached Crown-Point, were all wrecked, escaping the savages, who waylaid the road in two hours after he had passed it.—Of the whole fleet we have saved two galleys, two schooners, gondolas and one sloop. Gen. Arnold behaved with such intrepidity, that he earned the retreat of the few vessels we saved at the expense of one third of his crew.—Our commanders and men behaved most gallantly; some vessels, having all their officers, fought notwithstanding, and refused to yield but with their lives. The enemy acknowledged our bravery, and confessed the loss of men to be ours. Our troops are now busily employed in completing lines, redoubts, &c. at Crown-Point, expecting the enemy to attack them with their fleet and army. But the season is now far advanced, and our men are growing in health. They have the most flattering expectations of maintaining their post against any force the enemy can bring. N. B. Two of the enemy's gondolas were sunk the 1 day by our fleet, and were blown up with 60 men.

On the PRESENT STATE OF AMERICA.
"Decipimur specie rei."

UNDER the direction of the honourable American Congress, conducted by a chain of wonderful and unexpected events, by a most gracious all-ruling Providence, several colonies, before unconnected, in spite of their different principles, interests and prejudices, arose such a degree of union, strength, credit and importance, as to excite the wonder and applause of all the nations in Europe. When, from the echo of public affairs (with which I am only concerned as an individual) I saw that independence was unavoidable, safe and honourable to the colonies: I reasoned in my mind, and said to my friends, "There can be no difficulty about new forms of government;" the experience, wisdom and circumstances of these states, plainly point out the congress to be the primary motive and supreme director of all momentous affairs in peace as well as war, and the last resort, unto which appeals must lie to all who think themselves injured by any courts or assemblies below; which assemblies, therefore, may remain as heretofore, with only some change of names and forms; unless the necessity or justice of things require some final alterations, as the wisdom of congress, that is, of all the states, by their annually chosen representatives, may judge necessary. Thus it then appeared to me and others; but when I saw different forms of government, without so much as taking notice of the congress, and others only naming it superficially, and none leaving any appeal to it, and some of them even assuming to themselves such a department, as appointing all military, I concluded my first thoughts must be wrong, and the wisdom of the colonies must be right, and I was needless to mention my opinion—but last night an occurrence determined me otherwise. A dream or vision (don't rashly pronounce me superstitious, for it was not a dream from any disorder of body or mind, as both were healthy and clear; and the same dream was presented to me twice in the same night, though I have not had a dream to be before regarded these twenty years) represented to me a very great luminary (call it the sun) in the west, under a great, but not total eclipse, there being one straight line or stripe across the center perpendicularly, that was luminous, the upper end giving most light. At the same time, and of the same height (about 40 degrees above the horizon) I saw several moons, about south-east, of different magnitudes, perhaps thirteen, though I did not count them) thus having all derived their light from the great luminary before, were now also eclipsed, their disks, however, by means of the luminous diameter of the sun, were visible, and appeared like a polished white metal, but giving no light; and in each of them I beheld a very reformed black spot, though in some much larger than others, seeming to corrode and waste the body, &c. Every one must interpret this as I do, viz. The congress is that great luminary that gave light, beauty, strength and usefulness to all the colonies, which were represented by the aforesaid moons or planets; for in my dream I called one Saturn, another Jupiter, &c. The black spots (in some large, and the least three times as large as Venus' transit over the sun) must represent the American Tories, or friends of the English tyranny, and enemies of the congress and liberty; traitors in each colony completing every little state into a separate policy. I have been secretly, and by base intrigues, eclipsed the sun, and under a pretence of greater liberty in their particular states, prevented the influence of the congress, in order to produce general darkness and confusion, and to fly to the midnight of eastern slavery.

How far this may be the present situation of affairs, others may be better informed than I. But I have since seen a letter in the Journal, signed Brutus, that speaks the author rather willing to return to the tyranny of Britain than the new free constitution of Pennsylvania, though it breathes more political liberty than any of the states, and in which, whatever errors may have happened, are proposed for amendment, and the whole to be revised after some trial; though I hope three might have been better than seven years.

In all the forms I have yet seen there appears to me a dark and dangerous spot, they are too self sufficient and disconnected from the great whole, while they are generally too complex, and have too many jarring wheels in themselves. No machine composed of many wheels all depending on each other and totally interrupted if one is only warped a little, can be of long duration; thus watches that follow the phases of the moon, the days of the month, &c. are not so durable as the plainer, which only point out hours and minutes.—And the smaller the works the weaker.—This is easily applied to some states, as that in Delaware, which contains only three coun-

ties; an efficient congress, and an independent judiciary council.—All these opposite and inconsistent powers (in that small and greatly divided habitation) must produce endless jars and confusions; till one of these powers becomes an usurpation, and swallows up the rest; or betrays the whole to some foreign power, which we know the present representatives of two of these counties, who have been accounted all along enemies to the cause of America, would, if they durst, presently do. However they have the nomination of members to congress, and may thereby effect it, if such dissensionary parts of other states prevail. They have also made their form of government, without any appeal to the people, or hearing any objections, or giving any appeal to congress, though one whole county was not represented in convention, except only the Tories in it. But the other faulty part of most new constitutions appears to me yet more dangerous, viz. their too great self sufficiency and want of connection with the great whole. I believe states must be one government, or we are undone. There can be but one supreme head. Members of many heads in the natural world can live but a very short time.—It would be very easy to trace this same truth in the civil policies of all nations. This was the true cause of the dissolution of all the ancient free republics.

Before our little states became independent of each other, and only looked to the congress as the animating soul of one great American republic, how great the union, how happy the whole!—But now how changed! The congress eclipsed, every little state almost separates from the rest, and every bird of the night utters its ill boding sound; Tories triumph, and those who were in arms against their country last June, are now again openly reading letters to the people, which they say are from Lord Howe, full of encouragement to the disaffected, and desiring them to send only the king's friends to assembly, and he will make peace with them, &c. &c.

"Turpi fraudis salus hosti quaesita [Tories]
Et clandestinis surgentia fraudibus arma."

The people here accordingly will send only Tories, and I am satisfied, unless some great change of affairs (which can be effected only by congress) they will never elect any other members to any of the four or five Delaware branches of government, for many years to come, except men who wickedly pretend to be patriots, and who bribe their votes; but no man of sense, patriotism, or virtue, at least in this generation.—Perhaps something like this may happen in other counties of other governments.—By such constitutions what can be expected?—Must not one state, fall into contention with another state, and every degree of anarchy and confusion arise; and the states thus weakened become an easy prey to some foreign kingdom, or some fortunate ruffian at home?

Instead therefore of leaving ignorant men to contend about forms of government, endangering our ALL at stake, by disunion among ourselves, why do we not remove the eclipse, and restore the congress to the supreme power of all affairs at once? this is a simple government.—The most simple is the best.—We cannot be afraid of our liberty in such hands; they are representatives of all America, (themselves being bound by every law they make is sufficient security) removed from every little local prejudice, under no temptation to be partial,—let them be chosen every year, and changed every three years, but gradually and not all at once.—Then what need for all this costly parade of governments, councils, and privy councils? cannot every assembly do all the little common affairs within itself, and in all greater matters receive orders from the grand council or congress, which should also be the dernier resort to settle all greater difficulties of an internal nature? But it will be said this would give endless trouble and make too much business for that venerable body.—I answer, they will be chole of men of ability and leisure; and let their support be decent and honourable; then what though they sit half the year or more? Their supreme power, which may be able to call forth the army in times of war, and the militia in times of peace, would easily settle all affairs, give general satisfaction, and unite all the most distant American States in one strong, honourable, and lasting chain.

It is true there are many united States and republics in the world, on the same plan which these states are adopting; but is it not certain too these have not every liberty? Is there not much tyranny in such particular states, for want of a supreme and impartial tribunal? monarchies are often lasting because simple, and in business, and thereby have many advantages over the common republics; and might not such a republic as I plead for, having their grand council always sitting, with supreme power ready to determine on every emergency over a subtle content, have all the expedition of a monarchy, and the deliberate counsel of a republic?

On the present plan of these states, there is no one supreme power to connect the divided states, which by means of new plans will be internally unhappy as well as jealous of each other; their union, strength and happiness lost; they are only connected as, a rope of sand crumbling to pieces.

It is true that an old assembly, or some Tory members of it, have met and passed acts in opposition to a new convention in one of these states already. Does the same opposition to American measures openly declare their expectations of Gen. Howe's paying Philadelphia a visit before winter? do not all these things show the imbecility of government?—Where is the supreme active power of America, when leading men boldly espouse the cause of our most inveterate enemies, who have deluged our (before peaceful) country in blood?

Our cruel enemies boasted an easy conquest of America, because they alleged we were cowards; they are convinced to their cost of their mistake in this. But when they shall find the black spots in our constitutions, and the wretched numbers of American traitors, who sell their country for a mass of postage, they may be more encouraged. These wretches are in almost every state, striving by the little arts of policy to delude, divide, weaken and subvert every rational and manly measure, to alarm and terrify us into a tame submission to tyranny. But I am confident there is still so much virtue in America, that these cringing caudates for court favour, these hypocrites, dissemblers, and false friends, will be detected, displaced and for ever despised.

But it will be objected that I would make the congress absolute, which might be dangerous as well as a monarchy, unless restricted by a code of laws, &c. I answer, I cannot perceive any danger from rendering them absolute, or restricted by few laws. I would have them be a great

happiest of America. And as to codes of laws, we have had the same effect in all the nations, as codes and regulations, and forms of religion, they have literally and figuratively damned the world. How happy the Greeks with a few laws, and the Romans when they had only the twelve tables. In the later ages equity and justice have been nearly banished from the world, by laws complicated to an unwieldy mass. The whole world needs but a few laws, and these simple, clear, sensible, and easy in their application to the actions of men.

A grand congress, chosen annually by the people, (not by their representatives) would contain the united abilities and virtues of all these colonies, in one great republic, the deputed guardians of our rights; this would excite the promptitude, the industry and public spirit of a willing people, no longer bent under the yoke of oppression, by little tyrants in their own little and warring states. The American nation would then raise its head, and universal harmony and joy prevail among all classes and orders of men. This congress of men of the greatest and most estimable characters, would be a seminary of patriotism and heroism, a nursery of truth, knowledge, and virtue, to prepare men of abilities for all the offices of state, and the highest offices of state.

This simple and plain system contains no seeds of distrust or decay, would connect all America in every liberty that freemen wish for, and would probably last as long as time itself. PHILADELPHIA.

Delaware, October 10, 1776.

A magistrate of good principles needs no other laws, and one of bad principles will violate or evade every law of his land.

ANNAPOLIS, October 28.

A CARD.
COL. FITZHUGH presents his compliments to a writer under the signature of a Free-man, who was pleased to honour him, on the 9th instant, with his thoughts on some interesting and important subjects. The colonel would be happy in an interview with the author (however humble may be his station) whose sentiments are so favourable, and so timely calculated, to preserve the rights and liberties, and promote the happiness of the people.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Those who are desirous of contracting for the same, or any part of them, are requested to apply to the Council of Safety of this state.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 20, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 14th of August, 1776.

RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOER in ANNAPOLIS,

HAS for SALE, a large quantity of the best European clothes, second ditto, wiltons, white corded dimity, rattinetts and shalloons of all kinds, spotted swankins, black knit patterns for breeches, gaiters, cambrics, and laces.

* There are some good things in the Delaware constitution, which are evidently borrowed from the Pennsylvania, but mangled like a school-boy's abridgement of a Spectator's paper. Some of their bill of rights, explained by Tories, might prevent all American defence. Judges of the peace may also be assembly-men, i. e. "make and execute laws, which destroy all liberty." MONTAIGU.

To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. Asael Gittings, deceased,

PART of his personal estate, consisting of both country and blooded horses, cattle of different ages, and sheep; also a waggon and many other articles, for which cash, wheat, tobacco, or corn, must be paid before the articles are removed.

RICHARD GRAVES, admr.

All those who have any demands against the aforesaid estate are requested to bring or send in their claims that they may be settled by the law directs, and the accounts immediately made up with the commissary, by **R. G.**

Charles county, October 11, 1776.

ANY person that may understand the tanning of hog skins with the hair on, and making them soft and pliable, will meet with good encouragement in that branch of business, by applying to their most humble servant,

JOSEPH H. HARRISON.

THERE is at the plantation of Leonard Bachenbogh near George Stricker's, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay horse, about twelve years old, about twelve hands high, a white star on his forehead, white saddle spots, branded on the near thigh I cannot rightly make out what, but believe thus, RN. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th instant, a convict Irish servant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the small-pox, sandy hair, sloops and swings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light blue frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or suttan, old leather breeches, old osnabrig trousers, osnabrig shirt, old castor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home, or secures him so that I get him again, if in this province, shall have fifty shillings, if out of the province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and assignment were taken from among the papers of his late master John Griffith deceased; if he has got them he may forge a discharge, as he can write. He insisted in the flying camp at Annapolis by the name of Michael Green, and has a pass by which he passes by the name of Michael Green, signed Daniel St. Thomas Jewiser.

IF SARAH HARVIE, who lived near Upper Marlborough about the year 1741, and afterwards removed to Frederick county, is living, and will apply to Ignatius Digges, she may receive the balance of a legacy left her by William Mordant; or if she is dead, and her heirs will apply as above, they may receive the same.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Jenkins, near Piscataway in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan mare, about 11 hands high, appears to be about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near buttock D, a star in her forehead and a small snip on her nose, and has had the fistula. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Jevolt Ankeney, in Conococheague, Washington county, a black gelding, 6 years old, trots well, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, half of his near hind foot white, and a few white hairs on his neck, occasioned as is supposed by a collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to pass a resolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for non-payment of interest before the 1st day of January next, those in arrears are requested to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,

WILLIAM EDDIS.

THERE are at the plantation of John Bealis, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, four head of cattle, to wit: Two black Reers, that appear to have been in the yoke, one dark brindled cow, and one brown beifer; all of the aforesaid cattle are marked with a crab and underbit in each ear. The owner may have them again, on-proving property and paying charges, by applying to John Trumbull, near Bladensburg.

TAKEN up as a stray, by James Graham, near Frederick forge, a brown mare, about four years old, branded on the near buttock IG and a heart over them. Also an iron gray horse colt, neither branded, cut, nor dock'd. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Friday November 15th, At 11 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, near Maggoty river, **THREE** likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the said women can cook, spin, wash and plait lins very well. The other three understand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be sold for cash only: and if the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale will be on the next fair day.

October 11, 1776.

WENT away, on the night of the 9th instant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following servant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkshireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and short yellow hair; he had on and took with him an osnabrig shirt, coarse country linen trousers, a brown bear skin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Englishman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old shirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has lost great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welsh, a short well set fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his dress was a fulled country cloth jacket and breeches, of an ash colour, an old osnabrig shirt, felt hat, and old shoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennsylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place.—Whoever takes up said servants shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings, if forty miles, forty shillings, and if at a greater distance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by

SAMUEL JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 27, 1776.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the seal of the said court, August 11, 1775, will be sold, the first Monday in December next, on the premises, several tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Coffin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, who died seised thereof; which said lands descended to Henry Coffin, his son and heir at law, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, to whom the subscriber was appointed guardian by the justices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for sale, and for the payment and satisfaction of a large sum of money by the subscriber paid to the attorneys of a certain Anthony Bacon, Esq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the subscriber, as security for the aforesaid Henry Coffin, deceased, given, he is by said decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the said land, or any part thereof, in fee simple, to any person or persons who shall or may purchase the same, saving and reserving all just right and title of the said Henry Coffin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the same, so that he, she, or they, prosecute the same within six months next after he, she, or they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of assembly of this province in such case lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, on giving bond and security for the residue.

w5

JOSHUA CLARK.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz. STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsley ditto, country shoes, broad brass buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a sour look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, an old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 50 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

if

DENTON JACQUES.

WANTED to purchase, a NEGRO WOMAN that has been used to house work. Also a Negro girl, from 12 to 16 years of age, and two Negro boys. Whoever has such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, in Prince George's county, near Maggoty river, warehouse, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about 12 hands high, strong made, bald face, two hind feet white, is branded on the off buttock, but not so plain as to be understood. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges to

w3

JAMES WILSON.

September 30, 1776.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frederick-Town, taken up as a stray, a chestnut sorrel horse, about eight years old, branded on the near shoulder AS, three white feet, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w3

JOHN HART.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776.

FOR the ease of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the 21st day of this instant October; at Mr. Samuel Mansell's, on Tuesday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thursday the 31st; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapsed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the subscriber begs that all persons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforesaid, and discharge the several claims against them. Attendance is constantly given at his office, near the prison, in the city of Annapolis, by his son Joseph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

if

THOMAS DEALE, Agent.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN away this day from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, a large scar on his left cheek: had on when he went away, an old Irish linen shirt, country linen trousers, old pumps, a fly blue shag waistcoat, the back part of which is gray German serge, and a spotted swanikin waistcoat; he also took with him a country cotton shirt and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said negro shall be entitled to the above reward.

w6

JOSEPH IRELAND.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS.

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and country, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, salaffray, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country faraparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.